





**SOUTHERN RIGHTS CANDIDATES**  
FOR THE STATE CONVENTION FROM NEW HANOVER COUNTY,  
**HON. WM. S. ASHE,**  
**ROBERT H. COWAN, Esq.**

**Mr. Hall's Speech.**  
We give to-day in full, on the fourth page, to the exclusion of several other matters, the very able speech made before both Houses of our State Legislature on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. Commissioner Hall was introduced by Eli W. Hall, Esq., Senator from this county, in a very happy and eloquent speech, in which he referred to the identity of interest and of origin existing between the citizens of North Carolina and those of her sister States of the South. To their sympathy and community of feeling, and to the fact that their fate must be one and inseparable.

Speaker Clark made a brief address in reply to Commissioner Hall, referring to the fact that the State had called a convention, of the action of which he could not speak in advance, but he could at least assure Georgia that no hostile foot shall ever march from or through our borders to assail her or hers.

**How we stand.**  
Within less than two weeks Abraham Lincoln, by the visitation of God, President elect of these disunited States, will have been inaugurated President. The Rail-splitter will occupy the seat of Washington—the Chicago platform will have taken the place of the Constitution, and Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley will have become the interpreters of the rights of States, and the amount of sovereignty which they will accord to them. Of course, then, the Supreme Court will be a nullity, and its interpretations of law scouted, when opposed to the higher law of Lincoln and Company, whose motto is, that might makes right, and that therefore only majorities have rights. Every utterance made by Mr. Lincoln since he left Springfield tends to the same end, and leaves room for no other conclusion. Even the wildest fanaticism of credulity must at length abandon any hope of conciliation or compromise from the party represented by Mr. Lincoln. We must prepare ourselves for a negation on the part of that party of the rights of States—for an assertion of the powers of a consolidated government, and for the employment of such powers for the repression and injury of the vested property rights of our whole section of the Union, as well as for the degradation of its free white citizens, for such would be the effect of either the sudden or the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the South, who would thus be cast among our people with no legal distinction, and prompted with the help of their abolition associates to place themselves on a level with the white man. This could only be done by leveling downwards; lowering or seeking to lower the white man to their level, since in the nature of things they could not be elevated to the level of the white man. No white man who could help it would live in a free negro country—all who could command the means would leave, and none but those bound by restricted circumstances would remain. Wealth would fly the country; deprived of capital, impoverished by his worthless free negro retainers, the position of the white man forced to remain, would be a most deplorable one. Taking things just as they stand, without resorting to abstractions, it is plain that the poor man, as a general thing, cannot get away, have quite as deep an interest as the rich man in the permanent social and political position of the country they live in; and those who tell the poor white man, the non-slaveholder—that he has no interest in the slave question, because he does not own slaves, take a very narrow view of the case or deal uncharitably with those to whom they make such representations. We might talk flippantly, as some do, about extermination and all that sort of thing, but that proposition is alike inhuman and impossible. We could not think of extermination seriously. We could not dream seriously of deportation. No, as the Scripture says that the poor we shall always have with us, so common sense and reflection must show us that the negro race we shall always have with us. Shall we have it as an ungovernable, unprofitable, lawless and vicious element, driving out wealth and asserting its equality with all who are compelled to stay, or shall we have it in its proper place, as a subordinate race—its subordination being natural, founded upon race, elevating the position of the poorest man of the dominant race, and adding to the wealth and comfort of the whole community. It is folly to say that the poorest white man, who has the spirit of a white man, and who wishes to live as a white man and bring up his family in a white community, not a free negro one, has no interest in this question. He has the highest interest—the most vital. Free negroes are now the class most obnoxious to every white working man. Suppose they were all free—eight to ten thousand free negro citizens in New Hanover county, as the Abolitionists would have them if they had their way. How would that suit? But it will be said that the white man who does not own slaves has no interest in the question? What folly! What worse than folly!

But Lincoln is on his way to Washington, with the Chicago platform for his gospel, and coercion for his motto. In Washington are to be seen the remnants of the American Congress in session at the Capitol—Around that building, that has echoed to the noble and patriotic strains of the great and good men of the nation, are encamped the troops of the Federal Government, gathered there under the order of a vain and ambitious soldier, who aims at the position of a military dictator, and parades the streets and avenues of the Federal city where meets a "Peace Congress," assembled at the call of Virginia, to try and patch up some compromise or arrangement. The positions that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and the Northern leaders have taken, are such as to deprive this Conference of any real power, and its early adjournment is anticipated, as indeed self respect will shortly compel the Southern delegates to leave a scene which cannot, under any circumstances, be one of usefulness. In fact that Conference already "lags superfluous on the stage."

At Montgomery another scene is being enacted. A noble and chivalrous son of Kentucky, but now the idol of Mississippi, his adopted State, has just been inaugurated as the first President of the Confederate States. Calmly but boldly he meets threats of coercion with the avowal of a firm determination to abandon no rights and submit to no wrongs. Where do we stand? Hope of conciliation upon a satisfactory basis, there is none. No man can derive any such hope from the action of any body or person in Washington or at the North. The seven Southern States which will be left cannot hope for that safety in a Union with the North which fifteen States were unable to secure. What can we do? Where can we stand, but with the Southern Confederacy? We ask every reader to reflect upon this. As things stand the only safety for North Carolina as a State, and for her people—rich and poor, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, is with the South.

The North Carolina Commissioners to Montgomery have returned. Of course, at this late date they could effect nothing. The Cadets in Dr. Deems' School, at Wilson, will compete for prizes in Declamation, on the 22d inst. See notice in to-day's paper.

**Are You for a Convention?**  
This is one of the questions which each citizen will be called upon to answer by his vote on the 29th inst., for there will be polls opened for the decision of this very question as to whether or not we will have a Convention. There will be a box opened for candidates for Convention, and another box in which will be deposited tickets having printed or written thereon "Convention" or "No Convention," as they may favor or oppose the holding of a Convention.

We do not mean here to speak of the gentlemen whose names have been brought forward or may hereafter be brought forward as candidates, but simply to express our trust that on one point at least we of this county may be agreed at the polls as we have been heretofore in public meetings. We mean with reference to the meeting of the people in Convention. We remember very well the large Union Meeting held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 11th day of December, 1860, at which Dr. Thos. H. Wright presided, and where resolutions were adopted, and among them the following:

1. Resolved, That a Convention of the people ought to be called by the Legislature to consider and determine what the interests and honor of North Carolina require her to do.

These resolutions were unanimously reported by a committee composed of Messrs. O. G. Parsley, John Dawson, T. S. Pickett, T. W. Brown and Wm. A. Wright, and advocated by other leading members of the Union party. Indeed, we have yet to see the first resolution passed by any meeting in this section opposed to the holding of a Convention; or failing to recommend the assembling of such body. All the speakers of either party or opinion on other matters, were they have alluded to this matter at all, have expressed themselves favorable to a Convention.

Such being the facts of the case, we may fairly appeal to all, of every shade of opinion, to use their influence to bring out a full vote for "Convention," on that point all parties are agreed; to that policy all who have taken, or are likely to take, any public part, are pledged. We have too much confidence in the gentlemen who may differ from us in regard to what the action of a Convention ought to be, to doubt for a moment that they will redeem their pledges in favor of the holding of a Convention, or that they will fail to use their influence in its behalf. We know that Messrs. Wright and Dawson, whose names have been inserted in the papers as candidates, by some of their fellow-citizens who desire to vote for them, have not changed since they reported the resolution above quoted. Indeed, without violating any confidence, we may speak authoritatively in regard to Mr. Dawson.

So much in regard to our own county. Let us say generally, that we cannot see the use, the prudence or the patriotism in a time like this, when there are so many real difficulties to be reconciled, and so much real demand for a Convention, of voting not to have one. We earnestly press this upon the attention of the people of both parties, or of all parties, or of no party—in plain, upon the attention of all citizens. Let us have this Convention. Let us settle our difficulties now, State and national, so far as we can settle them. There will never be a better time. Let us not quarrel among ourselves, but go up to the work calmly and steadily, and thoughtfully, as men and brethren, having a common interest and a common destiny.

On precisely this day (Monday) two weeks Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated at Washington City, and before the swearing and tearing of the occasion is over, perhaps before it begins, troops now collected in Washington will be slipping down along our coast, seizing the mouths of our rivers and harbors, over-awing our citizens and stopping our commerce. How soon will forts Caswell and Johnson be occupied by the troops of Lincoln? How long before the people of Wilmington be forced to express their sentiments under Federal duress? When the ordinances of the State Convention come to be decided on by the people, may not the citizens of Smithville have to cast their votes under the menacing guns of Lincoln's forts? May not we of Wilmington have Federal gun-boats in our river? threatening us and our commerce? Ought we not to be prepared? Is the time not rapidly approaching when self-protection demands that North Carolina alone should hold sway, or fire guns, or man fortresses on North Carolina soil?

Some time ago Mr. J. W. Taylor, who resides near Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, killed a porker on the 29th ult. that was only 2 years and 8 months old, and weighed 690 lbs., nett. Mr. Taylor is clearly of the opinion that New Hanover county can raise big hogs as well as Duplin and Sampson; and he thinks, with his neighbors, that it is right that the fact should be known. So do we.

What has been done with the bill introduced by Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, for removing from the Constitution of the State the clause virtually disqualifying persons professing the Jewish religion from holding any office in the State? This sectarian exclusion is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and of the people and of North Carolina, and it is due to both that it should cease. The Jewish people of the State are true, not numerous, and the exclusion is wrong in principle even if only one man suffered by it.

Excited.—Abelom W. Woodruff, a Republican lawyer of Patterson, N. Jersey, got off the following sentiment in a Republican meeting on Friday night last, the 18th inst.:

"He wished to his God he had control of Hell for three days, in order that he might rain fire and brimstone on the American Congress in session at the Capitol—Around that building, that has echoed to the noble and patriotic strains of the great and good men of the nation, are encamped the troops of the Federal Government, gathered there under the order of a vain and ambitious soldier, who aims at the position of a military dictator, and parades the streets and avenues of the Federal city where meets a 'Peace Congress,' assembled at the call of Virginia, to try and patch up some compromise or arrangement. The positions that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and the Northern leaders have taken, are such as to deprive this Conference of any real power, and its early adjournment is anticipated, as indeed self respect will shortly compel the Southern delegates to leave a scene which cannot, under any circumstances, be one of usefulness. In fact that Conference already 'lags superfluous on the stage.'"

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The action of the Montgomery Congress in the adoption of a temporary constitution for the Southern Confederacy does not appear to have given universal satisfaction. The greatest objection appears to be made against that section which prohibits the slave-trade. We see that Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, is out with a long communication on this subject. Mr. Spratt was the leading advocate for reopening the slave-trade, even before the existing troubles broke out.

Henry F. Bond, Esq., has been nominated as the States' Rights candidate for delegate in Lenoir County. JOHN C. BADHAM, Esq., is the Southern Rights candidate in Chowan. Hon. A. H. ALEXANDER is the candidate in Nash.

**Mr. Olin's Speech.**—Hon. T. L. Olin made another speech in the U. S. Senate on the 19th inst. We have only seen a telegraphic report, to which it is stated that Mr. Olin, while arguing for the rights of the South and for the right of secession, said he was willing to take Mr. Crittenden's propositions as a settlement of difficulties.

Suppose Mr. Crittenden's compromise, or something better, was tendered to the South by the Republicans, and such southern men as Olin were to agree to it as a settlement, what would be the action of delegates elected to the North Carolina Convention pledged to go for secession? It seems to us that a man elected under a pledge to go for secession, without any reservation, would be bound to do so without regard to any sort of concessions that might be made by the Republican party.—*Western Democrat.*

"Suppose Mr. Crittenden's compromise, or something better, shall be tendered to the South," does the Editor of the Western Democrat believe for a moment that the seceding States would accept it, even if Mr. Olin were to agree to do so. Mr. Olin is not the whole South, and his agreeing to a compromise would not commit even North Carolina to adopt it. It is too late in the day to talk about compromises. None can be effected, and the border Southern States must decide to which Confederacy they will attach themselves, whether they will go where their interest lies, or whether they will remain where they are, and continue to give aid and encouragement, if not countenance, to Abolition fanaticism. There can be no half-way course now. North Carolina's destiny is to be decided in a few days. May we not appeal to our fellow-citizens to meet the issue like men, and place the State where she belongs. We have no compromises to offer,—we know of none likely to be preferred that we can accept honorably to ourselves. We speak plainly, because we wish to be understood. What might have been done three months ago, cannot now be looked for at this late day, when about half the Southern States have already decided the question for themselves, and thus wholly changed the position of affairs. We have hardly an alternative left.—North Carolina is bound to go with the South if her people pursue their true interests—as it is natural to suppose they will.

The new Government just formed at Montgomery has assumed charge of the questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of the Confederacy and the government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public establishments.

This being the State of the case we must presume that all matters relating to Forts Sumter, Pickens, etc., will hereafter be attended to by the Confederate States and not simply by the individual members of the Confederacy. Before any attack is made on Sumter, no doubt Mr. Davis will make a formal demand upon Mr. Buchanan for its surrender, which will not be complied with and then the difficulty will commence, but not until after Lincoln's inauguration.

JOHN L. BRIDGERS and KENNETH THOMPSON, have been nominated to represent Edgecombe county in the State Convention. They will certainly be elected. They are the States' Rights candidates. The Mass Convention that nominated them declared that neither the resolutions known as the "Crittenden Compromise," nor the Virginia Amendment, nor any similar resolutions, will not, and ought not, to be satisfactory to our people.

It is generally believed that all the panic got about any violence at Washington on the 4th of March, was simply an excuse to concentrate troops there to be promptly disposable to send to points South. Say for instance to drop a few hundred into the mouth of the Cape Fear. Certain gun-boats too will be ready for the same kind of service, but that wouldn't be coercion or subjugation. Oh, no! Who before ever heard of an electoral vote counted under the shadow of artillery, or a President of the United States inaugurated at the point of the bayonet.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN, an able Republican paper, speaks the truth when, in its issue of Saturday, the 16th inst., it says: "If the Southern Border States go with the Cotton States, the attempt at coercion is idle." Of course it is. The only hope of the co-conspirators is in a division of the South. Divide and conquer is an old maxim, yet a living practice. Woe to those who allow themselves to be so divided and so conquered!

We are requested to state that the anniversary of the "Duplin Riflemen," will be celebrated on Friday, 22d inst., at Kenansville. There will be target shooting for a prize. The public are invited.

**For the Journal.**  
Messrs. Editors: In accordance with previous notice, the citizens of Lower Back River District held a meeting at the residence of Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, on Saturday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of nominating a secession candidate for the State Convention. On motion of John Mercer, Esq., Dr. A. C. Tolson was called to the order of the meeting, and was unanimously elected secretary.

The chairman in a neat and appropriate manner explained the object of the meeting.

Whereas, a crisis has arisen, and is now existing in our country, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to remain a united people, or whether we are to be divided into two nations, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to be a free people, or whether we are to be a slave people, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to be a people of the future, or whether we are to be a people of the past, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to be a people of the North, or whether we are to be a people of the South, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to be a people of the Union, or whether we are to be a people of the Confederacy, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to be a people of the Republic, or whether we are to be a people of the Empire, and the result of the same will determine whether we are to be a people of the World, or whether we are to be a people of the Nation, and 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## Maritime Intelligence.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

13.—Steamer Douglas, Beale, from Fayetteville, to  
Fayetteville & Co.

—Schr. John A. Burgess, Fritzinger, from Charleston,  
Jockey & Oldham; with 153 casks rice.

—Louis Balmain, Whedbee, from Pargosotank Co.,  
Honest, Brown & Co.; with 1600 bush corn.

—Mr. Champton, Deed, from Pargosotank Co., to D. Ft.  
with 1555 bush corn.

—Samer Flog McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to  
— & B. W. Hyson, English.

—Samer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A.  
— & B. W. Hyson, English.

—Schr. Ann Maria, Ellis, from Topsail, to L. B. Hug-  
Bons; with naval stores and pea nuts.

—Schr. John Beale, Whaley, & pda from Cardenas, to  
— & W. J. Moore, for molasses.

—Samer Fanny Luterlich, Rider, from Fayetteville, to A.  
— & B. W. Hyson, English.

—Samer A. P. Hurt, Hart, from Fayetteville, to L. O. &  
Worth.

—Steamer Chatham, Ham, from Lyon's Landing,  
H. Robinson & Co.

—Schr. Geo. L. Green, (of Wellfleet,) Rich, from Cien-  
fuegos, to Harris & Howell; with sugar. The O. was bound  
for New York, but having encountered severe gales she  
went agleak and put in here for repairs; she will have to  
discharge cargo, and go on the railway. Captain T. H. Tilt  
in company with Schr. G. W. Hyson, English, for

**Petteway & Co.**,  
—Steamer John Dawson, Hurt, from Averysober,  
to Pettaway & Co.  
—Schr. George Harris, Stevens, 43 days from Cardenas,  
to Harris & Howell; with specie, fruit and molasses.  
—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville,  
E. Hall.  
—Steamer Flora McDonald, Brown, from Fayetteville  
C. & B. G. Worth.  
—Schr. J. D. Howard, Driver, from St. Johns  
in Martin; with navistores and pea nuts.  
—James Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to  
Fayetteville.  
—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to  
St. Tortington.

**CLEABER**

14.—Sch. Robert Healy, Mitchell, for Baltimore,  
by C. & B. G. Worth; with 60 lbs. spirits turpentis, 100  
rosin, 15 lb. copper ore, 119 bales cotton, 90 bushels  
peas, 32 lb. nutmegs.  
—Schr. John, Stepper, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.;  
849 lbs. rosin, 698 bales cotton, 2 bbls. wax, 1 hhd.  
—Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Pette-  
way & Co.  
—Schr. Saxon, Blatchford, for New York, by O. G.  
Leary & Cox; with 352 bbls. crude turpt., 1,000 do. rosin.  
—Schr. J. P. Babcock, Babcock, for New York, by O.  
Leary & Cox; with 245 bbls. turpt., 1,000 do. rosin.  
—Schr. Emily, Nickerson, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner;  
248 lbs. rosin, 150 do. pitch, 300 bales cotton, 2,413  
lbs. peas.  
—Schr. Wm. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, for New York, by Harrias  
& Allen; with 94 bbls. spirt, turpt., 298 do. tar, 1,237 do.  
rosin, turpt., 100 bales cotton, 100 lbs. lumber.  
—Schr. Sig. D. Maloney, Steelman, for Boston, by Harrias &  
Allen; with 100 bbls. spirit, turpt., 304 do. rosin, 493 bales  
cotton, 540 bushels peas.  
—Schr. Brig Gipsey, Olsen, for St. Jago de Cuba, by Harrias  
& Allen; with 23 bbls. tar, 67,000 ft. lumber.  
—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A.  
Hall.

Scher. Ben. Hickman, for New York, by E. Murray  
 with 230 lbs. *spirita turpentina*, 350 do. crude  
 hr. Pegonocot, Barnes, for Philadelphia, by Harris &  
 Co.; with 687 lbs. *spms tarp*, 1102 do. *rocin*, 180 bush  
 cotton, 7 pitch, 54 *bales cotton*, 30 do. *bales*  
 hr. dr. W. Sanders, Adams, for New York, by A. D.  
 Smith; with 100 lbs. *rocin*, 6500 bush *rough rice*, 235 do.  
 cotton; with naval stores, cotton, &c.  
 Br. Lot. Johnson, for Massachusetts, by J. & D. McEae  
 & Co.; with 1260 *bales*, 1000 do. *bales*  
 Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. D.  
 Smith  
 Scher. L. P. Smith, Hilder, for New York, by A. D.  
 Smith; with 105 *bales*, *spirita turpentina*, 600 do. *rocin*,  
 147 *bales cotton*, 445 *bushels* *pea nuts*, 88 do.  
 hr. T. P. Le. Frankland, for New York, by Harris  
 & Co.; with 383 *bales*, *spirita turpentina*, 208 do. *rocin*,  
 171 *bales*, *spirita turpentina*, 174 *bushels* *pea nuts*, 18  
 do. *bones*  
 hr. Lewis Chester, Somers, for New York, by Harris  
 & Co.; with 161 *bales*, *spirita turpentina*, 669 do. *crude*  
*rocin*, 743 do. *bales*, 58 do. *bales*  
 hr. Hannah Matilda, Price, for Boston, by J. H. Pian-  
 chon; with 1,002 *bales*, *tarp*, 300 do. *pitch*, 54 *bales* *cotton*,  
 100 *feet* *rocin*  
 hr. P. Boyce, Boyce, for New York, by J. R. Blossom  
 & Co.; with 500 *bales*, *crude turpentine*, 390 do. *rocin*, 363  
 do. *cotton*  
 Scher. H. E. Weston, Long, for New York, by J. R. Bos-  
 son & Co.; with 290 *bales*, *crude turpentine*, 350 do. *tarp*, 160  
 do. *bales*  
 Chatham, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by C. H.  
 Inman & Co.  
 Steamer North Carolina, called for N. York: 392  
 do. *spms tarp*, 325 do. *crude tarp*, 113 do. *rocin*, 613  
 do. *cotton*, 54 do. *sheeting*, 2630 *bush*, *pea nuts*, 88 do.  
 do. *sheeting*, 102 *bales* and 11 *bales* *drifted*, 4 *hhds*. *oil* *cop-*  
 50 *lb* *pitch*  
 Scher. Ned. Thompson, for New York, by E. Murray

Went 1123 bbls. above Harper, 784 do. roan, 40 do.  
686 bales cotton, 333 bushels corn, 193 bushels  
oats near North Carolina, Burke, for Fayetteville, by A.  
Hall.

Schr. E. S. Devin, Brown, from Baltimore, by T. C. &  
A. Worth; with 140 lbs. spinnin turpentine, 32 do. cop-  
er, 2 bales cotton, 474 lbs resin, 16 empty kegs.

Schr. J. D. Gage, Virginia, for Clarksburg, by  
Clay & Odham; with 2900 bushels corn, 330 bbls. tar,  
1000 bushels wheat.

Teacher Mary Luterlin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by A.  
Hall.

Teacher Kate McLaughlin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark  
arrington.

Teacher Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T.  
B. G. Worth.

**THE**

**ONLY DISCOVERY**

**WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR**

**RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY !**

... an, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have at-  
tempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to  
discover something better than he would produce the identi-  
cal ; but they have all come and gone, being carried away  
by wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and  
have been forced to leave the field to its restitutions away,—  
and the following :—

DARTMOUTH, Maine, April 15th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gentlemen,

I have received your valuable Hair Restorative, and  
which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere,  
and I desire to express my warmest commendations to  
the same. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my hu-  
manity and name, as stated in the communication; second,  
is it true of all persons who apply to it? third, can it con-  
tinue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I  
do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better  
than it was in any state before I used your restora-  
tivity, and better colored; the same is true of my whis-

and, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is  
the substance is not hair. I have used it for some time  
now, when it care were used by wiping the face in close  
connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as  
the hair. I have used it in receipt of a great number of  
letters from all parts of the country, and the result has  
continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the  
manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this,  
I have no fear, so long as I give you the receipt, that you  
will not without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I  
have used any of your Restorative of any account for some  
months, and I can truly say, that I have not seen any  
one examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old  
not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove  
it fact, I send you a bottle of my Restorative, and I will  
ask. I received your favor of two quart bottles last sum-  
mer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends  
and they thereby lost the use of their hair, and I have  
after trial, and then purchased and used it with unal-  
tered success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a  
bottle by which I may be able to see the effect of it. I  
mean, I fear, without authority from you. A pure arti-  
ficial will insure success, and I believe where good effects do  
follow, that the cause is caused by the use of the Restora-  
tive as the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as  
therefore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect of  
the hair, as I have used it all winter, and I have seen  
of the value of results. I remain, Dear Sir, yours,  
A. C. RAYMOND.  
AARON'S REMEDY, Nov. 30, 1868.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing  
a great injustice not to make known to the world, the  
benefits of the use of your Restorative. I have been expe-  
riencing, as well as the use of your Restorative, the expe-  
rience of every kind of Restorative extant, but without suc-  
cess, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was fi-  
nally induced by your advertisement to purchase a bottle of your  
Restorative and justice compel me to announce to whoever may  
read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of  
hair, which I attribute to the use of your Restorative. I  
am sure that I will therefore take occasion to recommend

is invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity  
it. Respectfully yours,  
Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK.  
S. This testimonial of my approbation for your value  
of medicine (as you are awarded) - but if  
I think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it in  
the paper, if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,  
Rev. S. A. B.  
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.  
large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and re-  
quires for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least  
one quart, and costs more per quart in proportion than the small, retails  
two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per  
cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.  
J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 424 Broadway, New  
York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.  
SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS  
STORES.  
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.  
Feb. 13, 1861. 254540-5m

IS STORE.  
BILLS, Refined Sugars, A. B. C., Powdered, Crush-  
ed and Granulated. For sale by  
WORTH & DANIEL,  
Granite Bow, Front street.  
Feb. 18.

CORN.  
BUSHELS Extra White, from Edenton, at cost  
and landing.  
200 bushels fine White, landing at W. & M. Rail Road  
STOKLEY & OLDEAN.  
Feb. 8.

RICE-RICE-RICE.  
CASKS Prime Rice;  
" " middling Rice. Now landing and for sale by  
G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.  
Feb. 11.



